merous sharp spiral threads, with wider interspaces; suture distinct, somewhat appressed; base of last whorl somewhat attenuated; whorls little inflated, but not flattened; umbilicus a mere chink; aperture oval, higher than wide, rounded in front, the pillar simple, the margins thickened but not reflected. Lon. 11·0; max. diam. 2·5 mm.

This shell has the sculpture of *B. rugiferus* Sby., and somewhat the form of *B. chemnitzioides* Fbs., though shorter and with fewer whorls. It is fairly intermediate between *Næsiotus* and *Pleuropyrgus*. Two specimens were collected by the U. S. S. Albatross at Indefatigable Island. The species is named in honor of Herr Paul Reibisch who has recently worked up the Wolf collection from these islands.

Bulimulus (Næsiotus) Fanneri n. s.

Shell short, stout, pointed, with six whorls of which two are nepionic with the usual sculpture, while the others are marked only by lines of growth and microscopic, inconstant spiral striation, of which the most prominent lines are regularly spaced and microscopically beaded, when present; color pinkish or slightly brownish white, no peripheral pale band visible on the specimens which, however, are not perfectly fresh; whorls well rounded, umbilicus large and deeply pervious; aperture large, with a widely reflected lip, the outer lip much bent over on the body, closely approaching the pillar and united to it by a distinct callus. Lon. 11·0; max. diam. 7·0 mm.

This belongs to the *B. jacobi* group, and is about the size of small varieties of *jacobi*, but is more conical and stouter, and has an aperture very differently shaped and with a more broadly reflected lip than any other species from these islands. It was found with the preceding and is named in honor of Capt. L. L. Fanner, commander of the Albatross. The pillar is perfectly plain and with no sulcus or fold at the base.

NOTE ON TASMANIAN ACMÆA AND ISCHNOCHITON.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Acmæa cantharus Reeve.

The habitat of this species was said, by Reeve, to be New Zealand; but Prof. Hutton, some years ago, corrected this error, stating that

it is Tasmanian. Numerous specimens received from Mr. H. Suter, collected by Mr. W. L. May, at Frederick Henry Bay, Tasmania, show a considerable range in pattern of coloring. The interior is very much like that of *Lottia gigantea*, and the anterior, marginal position of the apex also forcibly recalls that West American species.

Acmæa parva Angas, var. **tasmanica** n. v.

Shell smaller, wider and higher than "*Nacella*" *parva* Ang. (P. Z. S., 1878, pl. 54, f. 12), opaque white, with radial irregular rays of bluish or subtranslucent white at the sides and short, transverse bars of the same on the back. Length 8, breadth 2·2, alt. 1·5 mm. Estuary of Derwent R., Tasmania, 10 fms. Collected by Mr. W. L. May.

Ischnochiton (Haploplax) Mayi n. sp.

Shell short-oval, moderately elevated, carinated, the side-slopes slightly convex. Surface smooth to the naked eye, but finely granular. *Color of valves and girdle uniform black* above, or slightly brownish at the beaks when eroded.

The intermediate valves have almost straight sutures, even a trifle concave in old specimens, the beaks projecting a trifle in young ones. *Lateral areas distinctly raised* (*the diagonal distinct* and rather wide), sculptured with several arcuate, indistinct growth-marks, sometimes showing very slight traces of coarse, low pustules, but these are hardly mentionable; all over minutely granulose in diamond pattern. Central areas with faint growth-striæ anteriorly, distinctly granulose at the sides, the granules arranged to form forward-converging riblets, which, though slight, are apparent on the outer half of each valve; central portion of central areas smoothish, with faint granulation only, beaks smooth. End valves sculptured like lateral areas. Valve viii with mucro projecting, at about the anterior third; the posterior slope concave below the mucro and then straight.

Interior dull blue-green, greener behind the rather heavy valve-callus, the depth of the cavity rather lead-color. Sutural laminæ small, projecting less than half the length of a valve; sinus wide. Slits in valve i, 11; valves ii to vii, 1–1; valve viii, 12–13. Teeth sharp, smooth and short.

Girdle black, clothed with densely imbricating, coarse, convex, smooth scales.

Length 8, breadth 6 mm.; larger, "curled" examples would measure at least 10 mm. long. Divergence the same as in *I. smaragdinus*.

Eagle Hawk Neck, east coast of Tasmania. Collected by Mr. W. L. May, and communicated to me by Henry Suter.

This species belongs to the group of smoothish Australian species, such as *lentiginosus* Sowb., *smaragdinus* Angas and *virgatus* Reeve. It has more distinctly differentiated lateral areas and better developed pleural sculpture than any of them, and is, moreover, of a uniform black color. Types in coll. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.

In this connection it may not be out of place to direct attention to certain errors in the volume on Chitons in the Manual of Conchology. By the study of many specimens received from Messrs Bednall and Cox, I find that two species were "lumped" under the name *Ischnochiton contractus*. (1) *I. decussatus* Reeve, of which *castus* Rve. and *speciosus* Ad. and Ang. are synonyms, and (2) *contractus* Reeve, of which Mr. Sykes considers *pallidus* Reeve a synonym. On account of the inadequate illustration and description of Reeve's *C. crispus*, I did not recognize it in my *Isch. haddoni;* but upon sending specimens of the latter to Mr. E. R. Sykes for comparison with Reeve's type, he informs me that they are the same. While something might be said in favor of ignoring Reeve's name on the score of insufficient definition, it may, in the long run, be better to receive it and make my own *I. haddoni* a synonym of *I. crispus*. I regret the change, because my intention was to honor Prof. Haddon, whose work on Chitons, as well as in other departments of Zoology, is of great merit; and a synonym is rather a doubtful honor.

NEW SPECIES OF LAND SHELLS FROM PUGET SOUND.

BY WM. H. DALL.

In some minute shells sent for examination by Mr. P. B. Randolph, of Seattle, after eliminating species already known, two forms appeared to be inedited. Having sent them to Mr. Pilsbry for criticism, he agrees that they are new, and the following descriptions are submitted.